

# THE ODD-FELLOW STANDARD.

Official Organ of the Canadian Order of Odd-Fellows, Manchester Unity.

Vol. 1. No. 2.

TRENTON, ONT., NOVEMBER 1889.

Subscription 50 cents



## DIRECTORY

Lodge Cards inserted under this heading at One Dollar per annum.

**COLBORNE**—Loyal Citizen's Lodge No 121 meets every alternate Tuesday at 8 p m Lodge Room in Keeler Block, G E R Wilson, N G, A B Cheffins, Sec'y

**FRANKFORD**—Frankford Lodge meets alternate Wednesdays in the Lodge Room over the Post Office, at 8 o'clock, officers, Dr Simmons, N G, J H Ruttan, Secretary

**OWEN SOUND** Loyal Georgian Lodge, No 45, meets every alternate Monday at 8 p m, in the Lodge room corner of Division and Water sts. Officers, Charles Richardson, N G; Joshua Wilson, Sec'y

**TORONTO**—City of Toronto Lodge No 1 meet the third Wednesday of every month at 8 p m, at Room D, Shaftesbury Hall, Officers, E W Chard, N G, C P Parkinson, Sec'y

**TORONTO**—Loyal Winchester Lodge No 73 meets alternate Thursdays at 8 p m, in Winchester Hall, cor Parliament and Winchester Sts. Officers, J Fife, N G, Geo E Convey, Sec No 11 Taylor Street

**TORONTO**—Parkdale Lodge No 74, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8 p m, in the Lodge Room, Week's Hall, St Albans Ward, Officers, N Barnes, N G, E J Voss, Sec

**TORONTO**—Excelior Lodge No 90, meets first and third Fridays in each month, Noble Grand, Bro J W Kennedy; Fin Sec, Bro W A Chapman, 709 Yonge st.

**TRENTON**—Trent Lodge No 117, meets every alternate Tuesday, at 8 p m, in the Lodge Room, Crowe's Block, Officers, L U C Titus, N G, Sanford Hawley, Secretary

## GRAND OFFICERS.

**GRAND MASTER.**  
Henry Richards, 494 Yonge St., Toronto

**DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.**  
Alex. Thompson, ..... Hamilton.

**GRAND SECRETARY.**  
C. P. Parkinson, 339 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

**GRAND TREASURER.**  
Geo. Boxall, ..... 252½ Yonge St., Toronto.

**GRAND MEDICAL REFEREE.**  
Dr. A. Cameron, Owen Sound.

**GRAND AUDITORS.**  
Fred Clarke, W. L. Young, G. R. Wilson.

**GRAND ORGANIZER**  
S. J. Wade, ..... Toronto.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

**DIST. NO. 1.** Jas. Davis Toronto

" " 2 C. H. Bamfylde Hamilton

" " 3 T. M. Hayton Gravenhurst

" " 4 A. J. Humphrey London

" " 5 W. McLellan Owen Sound

" " 6 Wm. Spencer Hepworth

" " 8 P. Steeper Mount Albert.

" " 9 Levi Lankin St. Catharines.

" " 10 Dr. R. Tracy, Belleville.

## LODGE NOTES.

**CITY OF TORONTO LODGE**—The following are the officers elected for ensuing term:

N. G., E. W. Chard.  
V. G., S. G. Stoodley.  
Secretary, C. P. Parkinson.  
Treasurer, G. Boxall.  
R. S. N. G., J. D. Hobbs.  
L. S. N. G., N. Graham.  
R. S. V. G., T. Dean.  
L. S. V. G., H. Budge.  
Warden, M. Thrush.  
Conductor, G. Boxall.  
I. M., R. B. Perrin.

**DOMINION LODGE, NO. 56, Toronto.**  
At the Quarterly Meeting held on Oct. 14th in the Lodge Room, Victoria Chambers, the following were elected and installed by G. O. Wade.

N G James C. Robertson,  
V. G. Robt Lamb,  
Secretary, W. Hurst,  
Treasurer, Dr. J. E. Graham,  
I. Master, P. G., Robt Scott,  
Warden, A Smith,  
Conductor, A. M. Mastin,  
Trustees, P. Gs, Scott, Martin, Hurst.  
Auditors, J. W Hudson, A. Crombie,  
C. Kusiak,  
P. N. G., J. W. Hudson.  
R. S. N. G., George Russell.  
L. S. N. G., C. Craig.  
R. S. V. G., T. V. Gearing.  
L. S. V. G., J. McDonald.  
I. T., Robt Webster.  
Grand Master Richards, and  
D. D. G. M. Davis were present.

**FRANKFORD Lodge, No. 125.**  
Wednesday evening, 25th Oct, was enlivened with the presence of the D. D. G. M., Dr. Tracy, accompanied by Bros. Graham, P. G., Woolsey, P. G., Titus, N. G., and Locklin of Trent Lodge and Bro. Finkle, of Moira Lodge, Belleville. The following officers were installed for the ensuing term.

Dr. Simmons, N G.  
W C Chisholm, V G.  
J H Ruttan, Sec'y.  
Thomas Foster, Treas.  
Rev. S A Duprau, Lec. Master.  
N Osterhcut, R S S.  
A W Johnson, L S S.  
A M Chapman, Warden.  
Stanley Minns, Conductor.  
N N G Terry, I G.  
W Connaughty, R S N G.  
G B McMullen, L S N G.

Trustees:—W H Phillips, James Foc-  
ter and John Chapman.

Auditors:—J H Ward, C M Rowe  
and W Connaughty.

After an address by the D. D. G. M., and a few words by the visiting brethren, to whom the Lodge accorded the honors of the order, the members separated, with assurances of meeting frequently in each others Lodges.

A sad accident occurred on Nov 1st to Bro. Chapman, of Frankford Lodge; the *Trenton Courier* gives the following account of it.

"Last Friday morning Mr Arthur Chapman the promising young operator at Frankford station, C O R met with a very sad accident by which he came near losing his life. He was on the top of a box car which was being shunted on a siding to be loaded, when he stumbled

and fell forward on the rails, the wheels crushing his right arm so that it had to be amputated at the shoulder and cutting off part of his right foot. Dr. Simmons happened to be within a few feet when the accident happened and at once did all he could for the sufferer who was conveyed to his home and everything possible done to assist in his recovery. Dr. Simmons was assisted in the operation by Drs. McKague and Macaulay and hopes are entertained that he will pull through. Mr. Chapman is only 20 years of age and was married but two months ago. The last report is that he is progressing favorably."

On the 6th. the Lodge passed a resolution of sympathy and directed the following letter to be sent to his almost distracted but brave young wife.

Frankford Lodge, Nov. 6th 1889.

MRS. A. M. CHAPMAN,  
Frankford Ont.

Madam:—  
It is with extreme regret that we, the members of Frankford Lodge, No. 125 C. O. O. F., have become cognizant of the very sad accident that has befallen your husband, our brother in F. L. & T. and while we with you sympathize with him, we find ourselves in such relations as more truly bind us together as members of the great family of creation and still more so in the relations that exist between us and this our afflicted brother, whose life, though held, as it were, in the hollow of His hand, has been spared to you and us, to serve some end in His Omnipotent justice, which only leads us to exclaim, that "He who is for us, is more than all that can be against us." And now, dear Madam, although this severe calamity has come upon you unforseenly, and life's pathway may to you seem beclouded, rest assured that He, whose hand intervened to wrest your husband's life from what seemed imminent death, doeth all things well; and while you are apparently passing through this darkened vale, rest assured that we, his brothers in F. L. & T., are standing ready with willing hands and open hearts to assist you in any way presenting itself to alleviate your, or his responsibility and give tangible evidence that the principles and emblems of our beloved order bind us more closely to our God and fellowmen, as embodied in our motto, "Faith, Hope and Charity," and hope that what we do, may be accepted at your hands as bread cast upon the waters, and while the intrinsic value of our efforts be seeming trivial, kindly accept them from the principals actuating us in our philanthropic work, and we will accept the part of the cheerful giver.

Signed in behalf of Frankford Lodge, No. 125, C. O. O. F.

J. U. Simmons, M. D., N. G.  
J. H. Ward, P. N. G.  
J. H. Ruttan, Sec'y.

**ISLINGTON, YORK COUNTY.** This pretty and healthy village was the scene on Saturday, July 16th 1889, of the opening of the Loyal Islington Lodge, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, by Brother H. Richards Grand Master of the Order, Bro. S. J. Wade, P. D. D. G. M., and Grand Organizer and Bro. J. Wilson, Canada Lodge. After the usual opening ceremonies and the initiation of the new members, Bro. Wade then installed the following officers:—

Bro. Wm. Seckmcker, N. G.  
" Wm. Hollingshead, V. G.  
" Alex. McDonald, Sec'y.  
" Leslie Gemuel, Warden.

" George Scott, Conductor.  
" Thos. Pattison, R. S. to N. G.  
" Jas Sheldrake, R. S. to V. G.  
" J. Green, Inner Guard.

The Lodge was then closed in due form when all present adjourned for refreshments. The evening passed pleasantly with songs &c., Bro. Wilson presiding at the piano.

**KINMOUNT, August 27th 1889.**—The Loyal Olive Branch Lodge, No. 132 was duly opened by Grand Organizer Bro. J. S. Wade P. D. D. G. M., with every prospect of success, owing to the new legislations of the order and the determination and energy of Bro. Wilson and the officers of the Lodge. The candidates having been initiated, the Officers were elected and installed.

Bro. James Wilson, N. G.  
" James Scanlan, V. G.  
" Geo. Rawlinson, Secretary.  
" Rev. Ed. Seward Chaplain.  
" Wm. D Halliday, Warden.  
" Alex Murray, R. S. to N. G.  
" Robt. World, R. S. to V. G.

**LOYAL Dominion Lodge No. 56, C. O. O. F. Toronto, Oct. 14th 1889.** The regular meeting of this Lodge was held this evening in Victoria Chambers. The following visitors were present:—Grand Master Richards, Grand Organizer S. J. Wade D. D. G. M., J. Davis P. D. D. G. M., and R. Fleming. This being election night, Bros. Davis and Fleming acted as scrutineers and Bro. S. J. Wade installing master. The following brethren were elected and installed:—

Bro. J C Robertson, N. G.  
" Robt. Lamb, N. G.  
" W. Hurst, Sec'y.  
" Dr. Graham, Treas.  
" A. Smith, Warden.  
" M. Martin, Conductor.  
" R Scott Initiation Master.

Trustees:—Bros. Scott, Martin and Hurst.

Auditors:—Bros. Crombie, Hudson and Kusiak.

**LOYAL Parkdale Lodge No. 74 Toronto** October 9th 1889. The Lodge was opened with the usual impressive ceremony, Bro. A Ellis, P. G., in the chair. This was election night for officers for the ensuing term, and the following brethren were the choice of the lodge:—

Bro. A. B. Aylesworth M. D., P. N G.  
" J Barnes, N G.  
" B Libby, V G.  
" E J Voss, Sec'y.  
" J Holman, Treas.  
" T Harris, Warden.  
" J Harding, Conductor.  
" J Davis, Lecture Master.  
" A Ellis, R S to N G.  
" M Salt, L S to N G.  
" J Holman, R S to V G.  
" L Antonia, L S to V G.  
" Tuke, Inner Guard.  
" Hobbs, Outer Guard.

The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. S. J. Wade, Grand Organizer, Bro. Davis D. D. G. M. acting as Conductor. The honors of the Order were then given, followed by interesting addresses from the newly installed officers. A number of propositions for membership were received, and the Lodge was closed in due and solemn form.



## THE ODD-FELLOW STANDARD

Edited by

ROLAND WOOLSEY, P. G.

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P. O. Drawer 13, Trenton, Ontario.



NOVEMBER, 1889.

Brother Oddfellows,

It is my privilege to present you with the second issue of the STANDARD, which though long delayed I trust will not on that account be unwelcome but prove as time goes on, a substantial acquisition to your Order and be a means of strengthening and building up the Canadian branch of this great organization.

I call on all Lodge Secretaries to furnish me with news of interest to the brethren in their neighborhood. I want to hear from everyone who has anything to say; remember the STANDARD is published for you, it is the official newspaper of the Order to which you belong and I hope every member will give me his support, not only by subscribing himself and inducing his friends to do the same, but correspond with me in all matters of doubt & difficulty, send me word when you visit other Lodges or have visitors at your own, changes of officers, candidates initiated or members raised to a higher degree; assign a brother the duty of corresponding with me regularly; if each Lodge will make use of this means to unite the brethren scattered far and near over the whole world in closer bonds of friendship and love, the great object aimed at by the STANDARD will be attained and my efforts not in vain.

I sincerely return thanks to those who have already bid me "God speed" and entered their names on the subscription list, I trust they will use their influence to increase the circulation that in a short time the STANDARD will be in the hands of every member of the Order.

I will be glad to send free sample copies to any brothers who may desire them and to receive the names of those who would be likely to subscribe.

Yours fraternally,

ROLAND WOOLSEY, P. G., Editor.

Officers!

The Grand Master Addresses You.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Will you allow me to say a word through your valuable paper (and which should be placed in the hands of every Odd Fellow) to the Officers of our noble order. I would ask all Noble Grands to first think for himself of what his duties as Noble Grand consist, and how and when he should attend to such duties. Noble Grands, let me ask you to be the principles at all your Lodge meetings, see that all matters appertaining to your Lodge are done in order and in accordance with with Bylaws. You should endeavor to show to the officers and members that you are desirous of your Lodge's prosperity. Members should look to the presiding officers for guidance in all Lodge matters. The Worthy Vice Grand should so qualify himself, that at the proper time he may become a ruler and guide to all the brethren of his Lodge in its affairs. I would ask all officers and members of every Lodge, each to get one person to become a member of our order and if we all do this, we shall in a short time become the strongest Order in Canada. May we then band ourselves together and endeavor to lift our Lodge into a strong position by numbers. There is nothing to hinder if we will only push on; our order is not an expensive one, our dues are light and we receive as largely in return as any other order. Come one and all and let us work and double our membership.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY RICHARDS,

Grand Master.

## The Degrees and Their Teachings.

By S. J. WADE, P.D.D.G.M. G.O.

To the Members of the Canadian Order of Odd-Fellows, M. U.,

The origin and early history of Odd-Fellowship is a matter of much uncertainty, but history, both sacred and profane gives to us proofs of the existence of secret societies or associations from a very early period of the world's history. Society in the primitive ages was little if at all known beyond the members of the same family living as they did a pastoral life, in families or tribes and they were controlled or governed by the head of the family, this was called Patriarchal Government, and when they became too numerous to be thus governed they branched off, and formed separate Governments, but all imbued with the same principles, and in course of time these several families formed Unions and thus they were the first basis of settled order, having thus briefly and imperfectly shown that Order and Unity are the foundation of Society and of all that is durable. We will now proceed to that which more immediately affects our purpose namely, to show the strong similarity of our Order and that said to exist among the Jewish people. In course of time Isaac became the head of two nations, the Edomites, descendants of Esau, and the Israelites, descendants of Jacob. Jacob had twelve sons and his son Joseph two, these were the progenitors of the twelve tribes of Israel, who emigrated into Egypt and settled in the land of Goshen and in less than three hundred years they became a great nation, now the peculiarity of their manners subjected them not only to the jealousy of the Egyptians, but also to their oppression. After eighty years of suffering they left Egypt, and under the guidance of Moses and Aaron they went forth into the

wilderness, and there at Mount Sinai, in Arabia, God gave to them that Divine Law, by which every Odd-Fellow should guide his conduct, and which is to-day the foundation of our jurisprudence and that of all Christian nations. After forty years they entered Palestine and settled there. Without further following their history we will pass on to the days of King Solomon, who from his great wisdom formed a code of laws for the National Government, the Divine Laws of the Priesthood being retained, he also formed the Priestly Order of Israel, for the purpose of distinguishing those who had the conducting of the Worship of the Temple. They were the Orders of Gershom, Koliath and Merari, each of which families of the Levites had their duties to perform. The nation was now in its glory, possessed of power and wealth; then it began to decay and the Emperor of Babylon conquered the land and carried its inhabitants into captivity, here they were not allowed their own mode of worship. Their leaders instituted a mode of communication by signs, and revived the Order of the time of King Solomon, the Priestly Order of Israel. God after the deluge having given a sign to Noah by fixing His bow in the clouds as a token that He would not again destroy the world by water they adopted this sign, and also promised to adhere to the teaching of the Holy Law. Their instructions were divided under five heads or sections from the colors of the rainbow.

1st—Violet or Purple.

2nd—Amber or Gold.

3rd—Red or Scarlet.

4th—Blue.

5th—White.

Their instructions were:—Purple the High Priesthood, Gold the Levites, Scarlet the Princes, Blue the Elders, White the People. By this means they were enabled to hand down the instructions adopted. Moses having received the Divine Law from God, constituted the Purple Degree, Moses and Aaron communicating the Divine Law to Eliezar and Phineas, constituted the Gold Degree, the Levites communicated the Law to the Princes who constituted the Scarlet Degree, the Princes instructed the Elders who formed the Blue Degree, the Elders made known this Law to the congregation of Israel who constituted the White Degree, thus although public worship was prohibited, they were enabled to preserve the Divine Law. From these statements we may without much difficulty apply them as follows to our Order.

1st. Past Grands receive the Purple Degree and should be well grounded in the laws and constitutions of our Order, they are expected to bear with patience and forbearance the weakness of others and to give instructions where needed.

2nd. Those who have received the Gold Degree are enabled to learn in what Purity consists.

3rd. The Scarlet Degree will enable you to fully understand the character of one who by his benevolence was the object of esteem to his nation.

4th. The Blue Degree: the principles therein set forth are of priceless value, for Truth alone will stand the test of time.

5th. The White Degree is the superstructure upon which our Order is built for it instructs us in the greatest of the christian graces, Charity.

The colors attached to the Degrees are White emblematical of Purity, Blue the color of the firmament suggests to the mind that Odd-Fellowship is applicable to all mankind. Scarlet signifies fervency and zeal in advancing our principles, Gold the majesty of the Order which we should guard with a jealous care, and by the Purple the true dignity of our rules,

and blending in itself the foregoing teaches us the spirit of Harmony and Love, and those moral precepts which if strictly attended to will exalt our Order in the estimation of all good men.

The Order which had proved so useful to the Israelites in Babylon, would be cherished by them after they returned to their own country, and would continue to exist until they were subdued by the Romans. The Order of Odd-Fellows was established by the Roman soldiers in camp after the Order of the Israelites, in the reign of Nero the Roman Emperor, who began his reign A. D., 55, at which time they were called Fellow Citizens, and the name Odd-Fellow was given to them, A. D., 79 by Titus Caesar, from their singularity, and from their knowing each other by night or day, he also gave to them a dispensation engraved on the arch of Titus Caesar, with various emblems, many of them still in use among us. It is very probable that Odd-Fellows first made their appearance in North Wales and afterwards on the Island of Mona or Anglesea. In the fifth century it appears to have been established in the Spanish Dominions by Roman dispensation and in the sixth century by King Henry in Portugal; and in the twelfth century in France, and afterwards in England by D'Neville, attended by five knights from France who formed a Loyal Grand Lodge of Honor in London, which Order remained until the reign of George 3rd, when part of them formed themselves into a union, and a portion of them still remain and are called the Loyal Ancient Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. I have read minutes of the Aristarcus Lodge, London, of March 10th, 1748 and have in my possession the ritual of 1797. The Manchester Unity was established in 1812 and many have been the changes effected up to this day. In Canada we have our own Grand Lodge and Executive, make our own laws and ritual, retaining all the signs and passwords now in use by the M. U., and are reciprocally connected with it, and for all purposes part and parcel of it, yet at the same time purely Canadian, and we would say, may the Maple Leaf for ever be entwined with the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and the Leek in promoting those principles and God like sentiments that build up within us feelings of peace and goodwill to all mankind, and in the practice of our motto Friendship, Love and Truth, for Friendship has been held with reverence in all ages of the world and history, sacred and profane, affords us many examples: witness the tender affection of the God-man our Blessed Lord to his beloved Disciple, St. John. The friendship of David and Jonathan, and again that of Damon and Pythias. Friendship is a priceless pearl, King Solomon says "a faithful friend is the medicine of the soul" thus it holds the first place in our motto. Love is the foundation of our Order and is within itself a fulfilling of the law, it teaches us to admonish the erring and to visit the widows and fatherless in their afflictions. And Truth is of necessity the ground work of every virtue, to be just and true is one of the chief lessons taught us in our Degrees, may Truth my dear Brethren be our guiding star through life.

"Of all the blessings known below,  
And few those blessings prove,  
The greatest ones that mortals know  
Are Friendship, Truth and Love."

If the sun were a hollow sphere, the earth could be placed in the centre of it, with the moon moving round it at its mean distance of 237,000 miles, and there would still be more than 200,000 miles between the moon and the edge of the sun.

### The Rise and Progress of Odd-Fellowship.

Written for "The Standard" by W. T. W.

There are not wanting some who will claim for Oddfellowship, as many do for Free Masonry, an antiquity reaching back to, or beyond the dawn of history. Whatever genesis we may assign to the fundamental principles and essential elements of Oddfellowship, or wherever we may look for the type having the potency and promise of developing into the outward form of the present organization, it must be admitted by all that the immediate progenitor of modern Oddfellowship is to be found in the societies of mechanics and labourers which existed in London in the latter part of the 18th century and styling themselves "The Ancient and Honourable Loyal Odd Fellows." Out of these societies sprang the "Union Order of Odd Fellows," which had its seat in London, but spread rapidly to other English cities. The meetings up to about A. D. 1813 were largely of a convivial nature and the attempt to modify or eliminate altogether this element led to a secession in that year of certain lodges, who formed themselves into what they termed the "Manchester Unity." On the well established principle that "the fittest survives" the succeeding lodges forming the "Manchester Unity" and those who joined them in their opposition to the convivialism which had disgraced the Union Order of Odd Fellows soon became the recognized representatives of what was best in the old organization. In 1825 a central standing committee was established to govern the order in the interim between the sessions of the Grand Lodge, or of the National Moveable Committee, as it was then termed. Under the new condition rapid progress was made throughout the British Isles and the Manchester Unity now numbers more than half a million of members and practically constitutes the body of British Odd Fellows.

Prior to the secession in Great Britain Thomas Wildey with four associates organized Washington Lodge No. 1 in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 26th day of April, 1819, to work in accordance with the usages of the London or Union Order of Odd Fellows. A Lodge was also organized in Boston, Mass., on March 26th 1820 and one in Philadelphia on December 26th 1821, both of which received their charters from Washington Lodge in Baltimore. At the same time a Grand Charter was granted to the Past Grands in New York. The Order soon spread from State to State of the Union and to the British possessions in America and when 50 years had passed from the date of the organization of Washington Lodge No. 1 the returns showed nearly 50 Grand Lodges on this Continent, with over 5000 subordinate Lodges; 36 Grand encampments and over 1500 subordinate encampments. The convivial character of the Lodges under the Union Order in London which led to the seism in Britain and to the establishment of the Manchester Unity there, does not appear to have engrafted itself upon the order in America and a certain connection was maintained between the older organizations in Britain and the order in the United States up to the year 1843, since which there has been no connection whatever.

Odd fellowship has established itself in other countries, though not to the same extent as in Britain and the United States. In Germany, France, Switzerland, Australia, South America and some of the Islands of the Pacific, organizations exist in most instances holding their charters from the American Order.

### Charter of American Oddfellowship.

Having been favoured by Bro. S. J. Wade with a copy of *The Oddfellow Magazine*, published at London (England), we are enabled to reproduce a copy of the original document.

"P. G. Chowder, of Preston, being on a tour of the United States, reached the City of Baltimore, U. S. A., and was requested by the infant Lodge there, on his return to Preston, to present to the DUKE OF YORK'S Lodge a petition for a dispensation, which was promptly granted. A copy of this celebrated Document is subjoined.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER FROM DUKE OF YORK'S LODGE.

No Washington Lodge. 1 Pluribus Unum  
The Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship.  
To all whom it may concern:

THIS WARRANT OR DISPENSATION is a free gift from the DUKE OF YORK'S LODGE of the Independent Order of Oddfellowship, holden at PRESTON, in the County of Lancaster, in old England, to a number of Brothers residing in the City of Baltimore, to ESTABLISH A LODGE at the house of Brother Thomas Woodward, in South Frederick Street, in said City, hailed by the title of "No. 1, WASHINGTON LODGE, THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND AND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." That the said Lodge, being the first established in the United States, hath the power to grant a warrant or Dispensation to a number of Brothers of the Independent Order of Odd fellowship in any State of the Union for the encouragement and support of Brothers of said Order when on travel or otherwise. And be it further observed that the said Lodge be not removed from the house of Brother Thomas Woodward so long as five brothers are agreeable to hold the same there.

IN TESTIMONY HEREOF we have subjoined our names and affixed the Seal of our Lodge, this, the first day of February, One Thousand Eight hundred and Twenty.

James Maidsley, G.M. John Chowder P.G.  
John Cottam, N.G. W. Topping, P.G.  
George Nailor, V. G. S Pemberton, P.G.  
John Eccles, Secretary George Ward, P.G.  
John Walmslies, P.G. George Bell, P.G."

### Workmen's Compulsory Insurance.

Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, explains in detail in the October *Forum* the working of the German method of compulsory insurance of workingmen, which we believe, is the first explicit account of this advanced socialistic legislation that has been given to American readers. Working people of both sexes who are employed in factories, in building operations, in mines or quarries or any similar industry, and on railroads, are obliged to be insured, except such as are not properly working people at all, but administrative officers who receive a salary of more than \$500 a year. The employers are compelled by law to return to the proper officer a roll of their employees, and they are bound to pay contributions or premiums to the insurance fund, a part of which they can deduct from the wages of their employees, but a part of which they must also pay out of their own pockets. The insurance fund receives a contribution also from the state. Women are insured on the same conditions as men. If an employee is disabled, he receives during the period of his disability one half his wages; if he dies, he receives a sum equivalent to his wages for twenty working days.

A part of this system provides for the organization of compulsory insurance associations by industries; thus, there is one for the brewers, one for the textile manufacturers, and so on which are

all under Government superintendence. These associations pay also as pensions to widows and children a sum equal to about twenty per cent. of the husband's or father's wages for a considerable period.

A more recent law requires that common laborers and domestic servants also shall be insured. This makes insurance so universally compulsory that there is no man or woman who works for wages in Germany that does not fall under its provisions in some way. The only condition is that the employees shall have once engaged in labor, and shall for a certain time have received wages as laborers. The system provides also for a pension in old age. These pensions are paid without delay, for the Government system of enrolling and receiving and approving reports of accidents and deaths is perfect. Throughout the whole system the insurance money is paid in about equal proportions by the workmen themselves, by their employers, and by the Government. While the people of every class are taxed to maintain this system in two ways—first by direct payment, and, secondly, by the payment made from the Government treasury—the benefits of this taxation, as well as its burdens, are almost universally distributed. The working of this legislation is decidedly socialistic, and it was devised by Bismarck to quiet the demands of the German Socialists. There is no legislation parallel to it in any other European State. Singularly enough, therefore, the very furthest advance made in Socialistic legislation is under the Government in Europe which perhaps more than any other, except the Russian Government, retains the tyrannical features of ancient times.

Insurance Budget.

### Tempus Fugit.

We are very much afraid that during this season, as during last, eight o'clock will mean eight o'clock to one-fourth of an audience; fifteen minutes past eight to another fourth, and half-past eight to the remaining half. We often hear the question, "why don't they begin on time?" the answer is, simply because the audience will not come on time. Musicians do not care to be interrupted during their performances, and it is very disappointing to one listening to a choice selection to be disturbed by the rustling of silken robes, or the less poetical sounds of new boots. If the happiness of some people really depends upon entering a concert-hall so long after the proper time, the very least they could do would be to wait in the lobby until the conclusion of the number being rendered. It is decidedly discourteous, it is profoundly rude, to enter a concert room during a performance. Ladies and gentlemen would do well to imitate, in this particular, one of the daughters of our beloved Queen, who not many winters ago, being unavoidably late, waited in the lobby of a music-hall until the close of the number being sung.

Musical Journal.

### Better Than Diamonds.

A poor man and his wife emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived there with little money and no prospects. The husband knew how to make aerated waters, and he spent all his money in getting some material for that purpose. Then he left his wife with friends and started for the diamond fields, encountering great hardships, but getting there at last with his stock. He built himself a little shanty and began making and selling the water, succeeding so well that after four months he returned to his wife with 800 gold sovereigns hidden in a belt under his shirt. He has made a large fortune in the business since.—New York Sun.

### The Versatility of the Morse Alphabet.

Such is the adaptability of the Morse alphabet used in telegraphing that it can be communicated by the sense of hearing, taste, sight or feeling.

About twenty years ago Col. J. J. S. Wilson, of St. Louis, then an active telegraph superintendent, was on a tour in the southern part of Missouri. It was a season of floods. Large portions of the country adjacent to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were inundated, and the wreckage had included the washing away of many miles of poles and wire. It became necessary to communicate with a point on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi River by telegraph. The fertile invention of Col. Wilson directed that a locomotive be run to the Illinois bank. Mounting the foot-board, he grasped the valve, and soon the shrill screams of the locomotive whistle were heard by the listening operators on the other shore, whistling out Wilson's message in the long and short sounds of the alphabet, familiar to them as that of their primers. Communication was kept up in this way for several hours.

A rich citizen of San Francisco owes his life to his knowledge of telegraphy acquired many years ago. Wandering over Southern California as a prospector, he was captured by a band of Mexican desperadoes. They carried him to an abandoned hacienda, and with mocking cruelty set him at their table to feast, before, as they told him, they killed him. The prisoner recognized among his captors an old companion also an operator, who had gone to the bad a little time before. The recognition was mutual, but neither dared to address the other. The captive's quick wit improvised a sounder out of his knife and, while to the others he appeared to be playing with them, his cry for assistance was read and understood by his old-time comrade. They formed in this way a plan of escape, which was successfully carried out.

A train on a Western railroad several years ago met with a terrible accident miles from any station. Among the passengers was a young telegrapher. His ready mind took in the situation, and climbing the nearest pole it was an easy task to cut the wire, and using the two ends as a key sent a message for help. To receive the reply was a more difficult task. Here again the young man's invention stood in good stead and spurred him on to an exhibition of nerve that is rarely met with. Admonishing the distant operator to send slowly, he placed the cut ends of the wire upon his tongue, and by the strength of each shock to that delicate member made out the letters until the message was complete. That young man's sense of taste was destroyed and returned only in a weakened degree after two or three years.

There happened to be an operator on board of a small coasting schooner which was cast on a Florida reef in such a position that escape from the ship and aid from the shore were both out of the question during the night of the wreck. Throughout the long hours of suspense he kept up communication with another operator on shore by means of a lantern, and words of hope, of sympathy and encouragement passed back and forth until day dawned and made rescue possible.

The United States Government in several of its lighthouses has the lanterns arranged so as to emit long and short flashes of light, which form certain letters of the telegraph code. This is a method of distinguishing the beacon, which is easily understood by a little practice.

**MOIRA Lodge No. 116, Belleville.** The following are the names of the officers elected for the ensuing term:

- Bro. Homer W Taylor, N. G.
- " William Stock, V. G.
- " Ormond C Taylor, Secy.
- " Horace G Osborne, Treas.
- " Charles Simonds, P. G. I. M.
- " Dr. Robert Tracy, P. G.
- " Volaney W Root, R. S. S.
- " George Abrams, L. S. S.
- " John McCarthy, W.
- " Samuel Holmes, C.
- " James Adams, I. G.
- " William Irwin, O. G.
- " George W Easton, R. S. N. G.
- " John A Falls, L. S. N. G.
- " James F Wilson, R. S. V. G.
- " Thomas Luscombe, L. S. V. G.

#### **MOUNT ALBERT LODGE No. 104.**

The regular meeting was held Sep. 12th 1889. There was a good attendance of members and the work of the Lodge was well done reflecting great credit upon the officers. Bro. Parish Steeper, D.D. G.M. (who is a member of the Lodge) was present and Bro. S. J. Wade P. D. D. G. M., Grand Organizer, who addressed the members on "the Present State of the Order" and its adaptability to all classes of society. After the Lodge was closed the brethren adjourned for refreshments, (the members of this Lodge being noted for their kind hospitality.) and a very pleasant evening was spent.

**SANDFORD, Sep. 13th 1889.**—The Loyal Sandford Lodge No. 133 was enthusiastically opened by the Grand Organizer, S. J. Wade ably assisted by Bro. P Steeper D. D. G. M., and the officers and members of Mount Albert Lodge who attended in large numbers, by which they contributed very much to the successful inauguration of the new Lodge. The officers elected and installed are:—

- Bro. John B Bredie, N. G.
- " J B Lemon, V. G.
- " Fred W Taylor, Sec'y.
- " Samuel Hersey, Treas.
- " Peter Dick, Warden.
- " Jacob Lunan, Conductor.
- " Rich'd Harewood, Inner Guard.
- " Jas Stark, Outer Guard.
- " John Flumerfelt, Left S. S.
- " John T Moor, Right S. S.
- " G A Taylor, R S to N G.
- " Rob't Harewood, L S to N G.
- " Wm. Stark, R S to V G.
- " R J Moore, L S to V G.

The ordinary routine business having been transacted and short addresses given, the Lodge was closed in due form and solemn prayer. Much praise is due to Bro Lemon, V. G., and his wife and daughter for their kind hospitality and also to Bro. Taylor Sec'y who forgot not to provide refreshments after the work of the evening and before the long drive to Mount Albert was undertaken in the early morning.

**SPRINGBROOK, Aug 20th, 1889.**—The Loyal United Brothers Lodge No. 131 C.O.O.F., was most successfully opened in the New Orange Hall, by Bro. S. J. Wade, P. D. D. G. M., Grand Organizer, assisted by Bro. R. Shields, Prospect Lodge Welland. The following are the first officers of the new Lodge.

- Bro. Wm. Haslett, N. G.
- " Wm. Boneham, V. G.
- " Peter W. Fair, Secretary.
- " Wm. T. Bateman, Treasurer.
- " Wm Loyd, Initiation Master.
- " G. B. Johnston R. S. to N. G.
- " Thos. Mechan, L. S. to V. G.
- " John Clarke, R. S. to V. G.
- " Austin Pitts, L. S. to V. G.
- " Charles Lott, R. S. S.
- " Thos. Hubble, L. S. S.

- " Thos. Rupert, Warden.
- " Hugh Sinclair, Conductor.
- " Henry Green, I. G.
- " Albert Wellman, O. G.

The Lodge numbers nineteen members and has seven candidates for initiation.

On the 25th Oct (Friday) Bro Woolsey of Trenton, paid Springbrook a visit and by the courtesy of the N. G. was asked to preside and received a hearty welcome from the officers and brothers of the Lodge. Two members were raised to the White Degree, two candidates were initiated and there are applications in for 8 more, three were ballotted for and accepted the same evening, at this rate of progress the United Brothers' Lodge will become one of the most prosperous in the district. It was long past the usual hour for most of the brethren to retire to rest before the Lodge was closed having spent a pleasant and profitable evening. Bro. Woolsey was accorded the honors of the order, and entertained by Bro. Fair, the affable and efficient Secretary of the Lodge.

#### **TORONTO, Loyal Winchester Lodge.**

The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday evening, Oct 3rd, Bro. S. J. Wade, Grand Organizer presiding. The lodge was also favored with the presence of the Grand Organist Bro. Boddy, who, during the evening discoursed sweet music on the organ. The following officers were elected and duly installed by Bro. Wade to whom the honors of the order were accorded.

- Bro. W Thurston, P N G.
- " J Fife, N G.
- " James Kiddy, V G.
- " T V Gearing, Warden.
- " W Shayler, Conductor.
- " G E Corney, Secy.
- " John Ayre, Treas.
- " R Fleming, Lecture Master.

#### **TRENT LODGE NO. 117, Trenton.**

On Tuesday, 22nd October D.D.G.M. Dr. Toacey, accompanied by Bro. Finkle, of Moira Lodge, Belleville, paid this Lodge a visit and a pleasant evening was spent. The general business having been completed the D.D.G.M. installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

- N. G., L. U. C. Titus,
- V. G., Charles Foster,
- Secretary, Sanford Hawley,
- Asst. Secretary, Jas Spaulsbury,
- Treasurer, T. W. Hawley,
- L. M., Roland Woolsey, P. G.
- Warden, Thomas Smith.
- Conductor, R. A. Lewis.
- R. S. Supporter, J. D. Dyer.
- O. G., J. C. Rose.

The N. G. nominated as his supporters S. James, D. M. Parks.

And the Vice Grand as his supporters, S. Solmes, J. V. Locklin.

Trustees, Solmes, Dyer and Moran.

Auditors, Rose, Woolsey and Hallows.

In the course of his remarks the D.D.G. M. complimented the Lodge on its strong membership and general working, he said he did not propose to have any district Lodge, he thought it was an unnecessary burden in such an extended district, but before the holding of the Grand Lodge next June he would invite the delegates to meet and settle upon the general policy to be adopted, in the mean time he would visit as many lodges as possible and he had no doubt they would get along all night.

At the close of the Lodge a number of the members adjourned to Bro. Solmes' for a quiet oyster supper and the Dr. left for home by the midnight train.

Nearly all the members have taken advantage of the A. and E. Fund. The new scheme has been the means of consolidating the Lodge.

#### **STAR OF THE WEST.**

##### **First Annual Dinner of this Flourishing Lodge.**

THOSE WHO WERE THERE—PRESENTATION TO BROTHER ED. GILLETT, GRAND WARDEN.

*From the London Advertiser.*

The Loyal Star of the West Lodge, C. O. O. F., held a banquet last evening in Collins Hall, London West. The lodge is a newly-formed one and already is flourishing grandly. The Collins Hall was tastefully decorated and about 300 persons sat down to the feast, which was provided by Mr. T. Jeffrey and did him credit. The attendance was so large that two tables had to sit at the banquet. The scene in the hall was an animated one. Sweethearts and wives were there, and harmless pleasantries were handed round. Among those present were the following: Chas. Hamilton, J. W. Fraser, M. D., Reeve Lacey, Isaac D Smith, R A Carrothers, A J Humphrey, (D. D. G. M.), Henry Richards, (G. M.), Ed. Gillett (G. W.), Mayor Geo. Taylor, Ald. Skinner, Geo. Muray, M Marsh, R. H. Carrothers and wife, Effie and Maggie Carrothers, S. H. Woods, J. Wilson, Miss Myers, Miss J. Smith, Mr. W. J. Smith, John Wright, Miss McIntyre, S. Croden, Miss Gleason, John Gillett, Miss Miller, Clarena Goss, T. M. Goward, T. Kershaw, Thos. Palmer, John Parkinson, Jos. Rutherford, John Fleming, Henry Leadbeater, Geo. H. Gill, J. Burns, John Williams, H. A. Currie, R. Jones (N. G.) W. E. Ottaway (Ingersoll), W. Bunting, D. S. Tuttle and wife, Mrs. A. Smart, Mrs. R. H. Giese, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dell, A. Knowles, Mr. and Miss E. Pook, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Parker, Alex. Gardner, Miss Bella Reed, Miss Lena Robinson, Miss Bellinger, Miss Hattie Gardner, Geo. H. McClelland, Jas. E. Williams (N. G.), H. D. Aldis, Miss S. Greason, Mr. Kirchner, William Grant, John Hooper, John Phillips, Levi Hammond, G. Saunby, H. Bernard, Wm. Fitzhenry, J. Wells, R. Milne, W. Thorburn, John Shane, Prof. T. S. Tait, Wm. Beach, W. Gillett, Frank Porter, Geo. Long, John H. Phillips, Geo. Taylor, Alf. Butler, Peter Taffe, Mr. and Mrs. Bone, Robt. I. Mason, Miss Mason, H. Tarry, Annie Tarry, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. Jones, Fred G. Turville, W. W. Fitzgerald, J. Carroll, Miss Watson, Samuel King and wife, George Chantley, Miss McGeary, Joseph B. Fowler, (vice-chairman), Joseph D. Saunby, (assistant secretary), Richard Donaghy, James McIntyre, Mr. E. Tregenza and wife, Mr. R. Jones, wife and daughter, Mr. Williams and wife and Mrs. Smart (Glencoe), T. Gunning and wife, F. B. Ireland and wife, W. T. Cotton and wife, G. C. Kerr and partner, T. Taylor and partner, John Player, George Rose, Ed. Wright, H. Spence, W. M. Moorelight, W. Smith, Miss Williams, M. J. O'Leary, F. W. Chantler and lady and A. Mapes (Ingersoll).

After the admirable spread had been done justice to, the chairman, Mr. Ed. Gillett, called for attention, and then toasts and speeches became the order of the evening, Dayton's band discoursing sweet music at intervals.

Rev. Mr. Sage was called on to read an address to Bro. Gillett, and at the same time to present him with a beautifully framed emblem and a gold-headed cane. The address read as follows:

To Bro. Edwin Gillett, Grand Warden of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity:

Dear Brother—We the officers and brothers of the Loyal Star of the West Lodge, No. 129, embrace this our first opportunity of publicly showing you our heartfelt appreciation of your zeal and energy in fostering the growth and promoting the welfare of our lodge. We are conscious that our present prosperity has been

mainly due to your persevering and unceasing efforts to overcome every obstacle and surmount every difficulty, combined with your thorough knowledge of the workings of our beloved order and your power of inspiring enthusiasm in the hearts of your brothers, we beg to thank you for the efficient and courteous manner in which you have always performed the duties incumbent upon your high office and to express our thanks for the many acts of kindness and the encouraging words with which from time to time we have been cheered. As a manifestation of our debt of gratitude, we ask you to kindly accept, in the name of the members of the Loyal Star of the West Lodge, No. 129, this emblem and gold-headed cane as a mark of confidence and esteem. We would add the hope that you may be spared many years of health and happiness to instruct the uninitiated in the mystic rites of Oddfellowship, always bearing in mind with sacred care, that unchangeable password which alone gives admission to the celestial lodge; above. In conclusion, we trust that in the future, as in the past, we shall continue to have your presence among us to guide us with your counsel and strengthen us with your support.

London West, Oct 23.

Bro. Gillett said that he was taken by surprise, he thought the honor was too much, he had only done his duty in striving to promote Oddfellowship. When he first came to Canada everyone told him to "Go West." The speaker described his work in promoting Oddfellowship in the city of London and in London West. In conclusion he said he would always endeavor to do his duty in extending sympathy and help to every Oddfellow. He thanked the members again in hearty terms, and said that he would do all in his power in the cause. He hoped the Star of the West would rise and flourish. (Great applause.)

Mr. Gillett then proposed "The Queen" those present joining heartily in the National Anthem.

The toast to "The Governor-General" was received with cheers and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

"The Corporation of the City of London" was proposed, coupled with the names of Mayor Taylor and Ald Skinner. The last song was repeated in a higher key.

Mayor Taylor replying said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I am pleased to be here and see so many members of your order present. There is one thing at present agitating the public—amalgamation, and from what I see the city will gain some good citizens. He believed the city was prepared to offer good terms. I am glad Mr. Gillett's energetic services have been suitably recognized." The speaker, continuing, said that the entertainment did credit to the lodge and Mr. Jeffery, who had provided it, and again thanked them for the toast.

Ald. Skinner said that he would not make a speech, as he had been young himself and knew the young people yearned for the dance. He was an old member of Manchester Unity, and was proud to find it existing still. He himself was a staunch Oddfellow, and hoped to see the day when the Baltimore and Manchester Unities would be one. Thirty-nine years ago he was a member of Manchester Unity. From that day to this he had been a member of the order. He thanked them for the invitation, and hoped to see London and all its suburbs united.

Next came a song "The Merry Men of England" by Bro. Parkhouse, which was encored.

The toast of "London West Council," coupled with the name of Reeve Lacey, came next.

Reeve Lacey, in response, thanked the committee, for he had enjoyed himself thoroughly, and had seen merit rewarded in the person of Bro. Gillett. He was not a member of this order, but was of many similar orders. He recommended every young lady present not to marry any man unless he was a member of some order. (Laughter.) The order was a means of providing for motherless children and the destitute. All who have any dear ones.

should join. Referring to amalgamation, he said that London West would marry the city on suitable terms. (A voice—"What's her dowry?") He thanked them for the toast.

The next toast was "The Grand Master of the Order," which was responded to by Grand Master Richards, of Toronto, in suitable terms. He said he was not a public speaker, and nineteen years ago he was initiated and has been in office for eighteen years. The order was rapidly spreading. Had the officers been energetic in the old days of the order it would be more prosperous. Referring to his lodge, he stated that the widow and orphans' fund in Canada was \$8,000, there being 30 orphans at present supported. Six new lodges had been lately organized and another one was in formation. He indorsed Reeve Lacey's advice that every one should join the order. The Canadian order was spreading and he hoped the principles "Faith, Hope and Charity," would stretch soon across the whole American continent. He hoped the next visit to Star of the West Lodge would be as pleasant as this.

The next toast "Star of the West Lodge," was responded to by Bro. J. B. Fowler, who thanked all present for their attendance. He was sorry a better present could not be given to Bro. Gillett, but look him up and down and he would be found all right. He specially thanked the ladies for their presence, saying they were the sweetening of the earth. The toast, "The Sister Societies," was coupled with the name of Bro. Carrothers. Mr. Carrothers replied to the toast in well-chosen terms.

Brother Rose then sang "John Barleycorn" with a hearty vim that drew forth vigorous applause.

The next toast, "The Ladies," was drunk, coupled with the name of Bro. Gillett. Bro. Gillett declined to reply, saying he was married.

"The Press" responded to by Mr. F. F. Chapman, of the ADVERTISER, and Mr. I. D. Smith of the GLOBE.

Mr. Jeffry's health as host was drunk heartily.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the vice-chairman.

The office of waiter was admirably filled by Mr. R. J. Kearney, no one suffering from an unfilled glass or empty plate.

The young people then adjourned to the dancing room, and soon the pattering feet were busy hammering out dances to the lively music of Dayton's band. The evening was thoroughly enjoyable from first to last, and the banquet was one of the best ever known in London West.

#### Early Portraits of Christ.

Years ago, the writer saw a picture with this inscription: "The only true likeness of our Saviour, taken from one carved on an emerald, by command of Tiberius Caesar, and given from the treasury of Constantinople by the Emperor of the Turks to Pope Innocent VIII., for the redemption of his brother, taken captive by the Christians."

Further search discovered the same picture associated with different incidents, and led to a study of the pictorial conceptions of our Lord in sacred art.

In the time of Christ superstition had suppressed all pictorial Jewish art even in portraiture, and though skilful and ingenious in all else, no Jew dared to paint a portrait, and no strict one would even allow his own to be painted, for fear of a violation of the second commandment. Portraiture was therefore almost exclusively in the heathen hands and consummate as was Greek art in painting the faces and forms of men, it had small scope in that little Syrian province of the Roman world, where a painter was an outcast.

The first pictures of Christ were probably the work of some of His own disciples, and gradually, as those who loved Him desired to see His face with the eye of sense, the less scrupulous Gnostics, with their ruder form of Greek art, repeated again and again some prototype well known to them, but unknown to us.

Very early in Christian history—as early, indeed, as we have any history outside of the gospels—there was some well-known ideal, and many copies, though varying among themselves, distributed among the oriental churches in Asia and Africa, not always the same in every detail, but so uniform in general that they were distinguished at sight. The earliest known historical mention of such works, though only incidental, is made by Tertullian (born in A. D. 160), who criticises a picture of Jesus as "incorrect," and "wanting in resemblance." This implies that there was a correct type, which a true picture should resemble. Nothing better illustrates the number and antiquity of such pictures than the fact that the earliest ecclesiastical historian, Eusebius, in 340, speaks of them as very plenty, and some of them already very ancient, and associated with traditions of miraculous origin. Augustine, in the next century, speaks of "a variety of numberless pictures," and alludes to some of them as ancient.—*W. H. Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine for May*

#### Women Sold at Auction.

The London Times of July 18, 1797, announced that "on Friday a butcher exposed his wife for sale in Smithfield market, near the Ram inn, with a halter about her neck and one about her waist, which tied her to a railing, when a hog driver was the happy purchaser, who gave the husband 3 guineas and a crown for his departed rib. Pity it is there is no stop put to such depraved conduct in the lower order of people." On the following day it is stated: "By some mistake in our report of the Smithfield market we had not learned the average price of wives for the last week." The writer further says: "The increasing value of the fair sex is esteemed by several eminent writers as a certain criterion of increasing civilization. Smithfield has, on this ground strong pretensions to refined improvement, as the price of wives has risen in that market from 1/4 guinea to 3 1/2 guineas."

Years ago it was generally believed in England that a husband might lawfully sell his wife to another man pro-

vided he conducted the transaction in some public place and delivered her to the purchaser with a halter about her neck. The sales were duly reported in the newspapers of the period, without any special comment, as items of every-day news. In some instances market tolls were collected similar to those charged for animals brought to the public market.

The following from the London Times of Sept. 19, 1797, is somewhat jocular in style: "An hostler's wife in the country lately fetched 25 guineas. We hear there is to be a sale of wives soon at Christie's. We have no doubt they will soon go off well." In the same journal, for Dec. 2, 1797, it is recorded that "at the last sale of wives there was but a poor show, though there were plenty of bidders. One alone went off well, being bought by a Taylor, who outbid eight of his competitors."

A wife and child, with a quantity of furniture, were sold in 1802 at the Market Cross, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, for 11 shillings. The sale is reported in the morning Herald, and it is there stated that there was "as much furniture as would set up a beggar. In the same year a butcher sold his wife by public auction in the Hereford market. The lot realized £1 4s and a bowl of punch."

In the London Times of March 30, 1796, it is stated that at Sheffield a person named Lees sold his wife for the small sum of six-pence to a man called Hall. The woman was delivered to her purchaser with a halter round her neck. Her husband gave a guinea to have her taken next day to Manchester by coach. The paragraph is thus concluded: "It would be well if some law were enforced to put a stop to such degrading traffic."

Says the Ipswich Journal, Jan. 28, 1787: "A farmer of the parish of Stowupland sold his wife to a neighbor for 5 guineas, and, being happy to think he had made a good bargain, presented her with a guinea to buy a new gown. He then went to the Stowupland market and gave orders for the bells to be rung on the occasion."

#### Counterfeit Silver Coin.

"Want of ring," said Mr. Tanda, of the sub-treasury, "does not always mean that a coin is bad; many good coins lack ring and many bad ones have it, especially old coins filled with platinum. If a coin is of lead, its color will betray it; if it is filled a sharp eye can always detect the joint between the two halves. The absence of ring is easily explained. Silver dollars are stamped from long strips, the ends of which strip are apt to get curled in such a manner as to break the laminae of the metal, so that the coins cut from it have flaws which destroy the ring. We do not judge coins by the ring, but by the appearance. A counterfeit among a number of dollars spread out on a table will instantly be detected by an expert judge. It looks larger than the real dollar in most cases, and if all of base metal its color is always bad. A coin made of lead, zinc and powdered glass has a ring, but it is always larger than the genuine dollar. Ring, therefore, means but little. We have about thirty bad silver dollars brought in here every day, and the business seems to be on the increase."

"With gold coins the detection of counterfeits is more difficult. Those filled with platinum have a fair ring and the joint in the edge is effaced by remilling. Platinum is worth only about one-third the value of gold, weight for weight. I have \$20 gold

pieces out of which \$14 worth of gold had been taken and replaced by platinum, making an exceedingly dangerous counterfeit which only a good judge of coins could detect. The ring is good and the weight is there, while the whole outside of the coin is genuine."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

#### Didn't Look Like One Anyway.

Men who have been in Washington a few years can tell a member of congress in his first term as readily as one tells a pig by the ear marks, says the New York Tribune. There is an air of importance, a look of "Oh, you know all about me, of course," that is never seen elsewhere. The other day a young woman calling to see a well known member sent her card in by a doorkeeper and waited outside rather than brave the crowd that usually throngs the ladies' reception-room. Presently a man came out whom she took to be the same that had carried in her card. She stepped up to him and eagerly asked:

"Is Mr. — in?"

"I presume he is replied the man in a top-lofty manner.

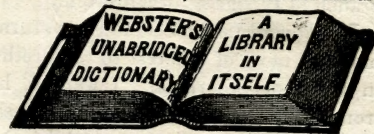
"Well, did you give him my card, then?" she persisted.

"I did not; no, madam, I did not; what do you mean?" drawing himself to his full height and punching his chest with his thumb. "I did not—I am a member, madam."

"Oh, beg pardon," promptly retorted the young woman, with a roguish twinkle in her eyes, "I thought you were a gentleman—you know—one of those that stand at the door there."

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## FRATERNAL GOSSIP.

## INTERESTING ITEMS FROM LODGE ROOM AND CASTLE HALL.

## A Brief Sketch of Simon Quinlin, the Recently Elected Grand Ruler of the Order of Elks—News of the Various Secret Societies.

Simon Quinlin, who was recently elected Grand Ruler of the Order of Elks, is in his 54th year. He was born in 1835 in Liverpool, England.



SIMON QUINLIN.

He received a good education in the English schools, and at the age of 19 embarked all alone and came to this country. His readiness in figures quickly secured for him a position of bookkeeper in a retail store of New York, where he landed early in the spring of 1854. After remaining there a year or two he went to Troy, where he lived a number of years in the family of Secretary of State J. B. Carr. Subsequently he removed to Syracuse, where he met the lady who became his wife, Miss Carpenter, of Schenectady, N. Y. They were married in 1859. In 1863 they removed to Chicago, Mr. Quinlin engaging then in the tobacco business. About 1867 or 1868 he became associated in the theatrical business with R. M. Hooley, with whom he remained a number of years. Mr. Quinlin has for a long time been a prominent Mason, and was deputy district grand exalted ruler of the Elks until elected to his new position.

## I. O. O. F. News of S.

## The Coming Rebekah Degree Convention at Columbus—Notes

A serious question presents itself to the friends of the representatives to the Rebekah convention at Columbus in September next as to how the expenses of the delegates will be paid. So far as we are informed, says The Manchester Union, no provision has been made for the expenses nor are there any funds in the grand lodge to meet the demand. Indeed, it is not clear that the money of the grand body could be legitimately appropriated for that purpose were the grand officers or members so disposed. Neither can it be reasonably expected that the representatives should bear the burdens themselves. They will not attend simply for the honor or for personal pleasure. They go out in the interest of the branch of the order which they will represent. They have no personal obligations or duties to perform. They are the servants of those who elected them to the position, and should not be expected to pay their fare and hotel bills. When our state convention was held at Concord, the body should have wisely arranged to meet at least such necessary expenses as may occur. In this extremity the only reasonable way out of the dilemma that now occurs to us is for the lodges respectively of which the representatives are members to raise the amounts necessary by contributions or otherwise. The matter is an important one and deserves early attention, so the representatives may not be left in doubt as to where the means may be found for the trip. We suppose the cost will not be less than \$50 each, and in the absence of other provision perhaps the lodges will volunteer to make up the amount.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Ohio propose to entertain the sovereign grand lodge in royal style when it meets in Columbus next September. At its late session the grand lodge voted \$2,000 for this purpose. It was also voted to hold a grand lodge session during the session of the sovereign grand lodge, so as to be on hand for the purpose of paying due respect to that august body and

## entering the grand lodge degrees.

By the loss of the Odd Fellows' building at Savannah, Ga., by fire, that city loses one of its finest buildings, and the order there not only its fine hall, library and furniture, but valuable documents relating to the history and progress of the order in that state. The loss was in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and the insurance amounted to \$36,000.

The funds of the New Hampshire Odd Fellows' homeshew an increase almost every day. There is no question that the permanent fund will ere long reach the expected \$50,000 when the institution will become self supporting and rates of admission reduced to a nominal figure.

An effort is now in progress to revive or organize anew the Odd Fellows' Editorial association. In addition to editors of Odd Fellows' papers and Odd Fellows' departments in secular papers, it is proposed to admit grand secretaries and grand scribes to membership. The proposed date of the reorganization is Sept. 17, at Columbus, O. Address Theodore A. Ross, grand secretary.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge Record, in an article on the Johnstown disaster, says that "33 members, with 34 wives, and 109 children of Odd Fellows lost their lives. Three hundred members lost their household goods, and 225 owned houses and stores which were lost. The direct loss to the five lodges will be about \$7,000. Alma hall, in which most of the lodges met, withstood the flood, but has been further damaged by the explosions of dynamite used in cleaning the drift at the bridge."

The different lodges of the I. O. O. F. in Grand Rapids, Mich., have organized a union degree staff, selecting from each lodge some of its most capable members for doing the work. Great interest is taken by the members, and their lodge rooms are filled to overflowing to witness the beautiful workings.

Wisconsin has 311 lodges and a membership of 15,000.

The Odd Fellows' home of Massachusetts has been located at Worcester. Thomas H. Dodge gave a lot of ten acres, valued at \$15,000. It is said to be an eligible site, commanding a fine view of the city and country. He will make other gifts to the home, including \$500 for a library.

Bro. James S. Irwin, of Washington, D. C., is said now to be the oldest Odd Fellow. He was initiated into the order in 1828, thus having been an Odd Fellow for over sixty years.

## Knights of Honor.

Among the more important measures adopted by the Connecticut grand lodge was the reduction of the charter fee for new lodges to \$25.

The time of holding the session of the grand lodge was changed from June to October. The next session will be held in New Haven, on the third Tuesday in October, 1890.

## Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Grand chief D. A. Walker, of Findlay, O., has issued a new monthly—Ohio's Golden Eagle. The initial number is brim full of news, and presents a handsome appearance.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle fund for the Johnstown sufferers amounts to over \$20,000 and is still increasing.

## MASONIC.

## A Touching Story of the Power of the Sign of Distress.

The New Zealand Mail prints the following: Bro. Gerard, of Vincennes, France, a retired surgeon of the imperial army, in 1840 made public an incident in his Masonic history occurring thirty-two years previously. Bro. Gerard and a brother officer obtained a pass from Prince Murat to visit Madrid, then in occupation of the French. They arrived in that capital on May 1, 1805, and on the morning, while at a French restaurant, were astonished at hearing the long roll beaten and the place surrounded by Spaniards in revolt. The two friends made their escape from the house, and had reached an alley when a musket ball struck Gerard's companion dead. Dazed, the brother instinctively gave the Masonic sign of distress. Im-

mediately a man in military cloak emerged from the house whence had come the fatal shot, took Gerard by the hand and bade him in French to follow him, leading him to a stable in another alley, where they corroborated their Masonic relationship. The stranger gave the doctor a flask of brandy, and, asking him to remain a moment, went out, locking the door. In five minutes the brother returned with a Spanish hat and cloak, and conducted Gerard, thus disguised, through various streets until they reached the outside of the city. Pointing out the road to be taken to reach the French camp the stranger took leave of the surgeon, saying: "Brother, I am an English lieutenant; my name is Henry William Seaton. our countries are at war, still, should you ever find yourself in a position to return a service to a countryman of mine, remember Bro. Seaton." They never met again, and despite extraordinary exertions on Bro. Gerard's part to be informed as to his saviour's fate, he never heard of him until an English captain, taken prisoner on the eve of Waterloo, informed the grateful Frenchman that Bro. Seaton had died at the Cape of Good Hope, toward the close of 1812, a major in the British army.

The grand lodge of Connecticut has more Masons, in proportion to the population of the state, than any other jurisdiction in the world.

The grand lodge of Scotland has the honor of having on its roll the oldest known lodges in the world, one or more dating from the sixteenth century. The records of Lodge No. 1 are preserved from 1599 to the present year.

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

## The Carnahan Medal—News Items from Many Parts of the Country.

The medal of honor offered some time ago by Maj. Gen. Carnahan to the most efficient captain at a brigade encampment was presented to Capt. E. E. Parmalee at the celebration of the fourth anniversary of Fairmount division, No. 26, at B. B. hall. The gallant captain and his crack division are mutually proud of each other.

Iowa now has 33 divisions of the Uniform Rank and an average of 30 members to each division, or 990 sir knights in the field.

There are 35 divisions in the Kansas brigade, U. R., with a membership of 1,057. Col. J. H. Lyon has been elected brigadier general in place of Gen. Kelsey, who resigned.

The Uniform Rank, as reported at the last grand lodge at Fresno, has developed into a magnificent army of 512 divisions, 44 regiments, 12 detached regiments, 13 brigades and 20,480 members.

A mounted division (the first on record) has been organized in Sioux City, Ia., with over thirty members, and will be instituted upon the arrival of the uniforms.

Twenty-one new lodges have been instituted in Iowa since last October.

Since the beginning of the quarter, April 1, over 800 new applicants have been admitted to the Uniformed Rank, the certificates issued representing an endowment of over \$1,700,000. Forty-three new sections have been instituted. Surely the rank is on a boom, and we trust it will continue.

The Western Knight, of Omaha, Neb., and The Pythian Herald, of Portland, Me., have discontinued publication. The former paper has transferred its subscription list to The Pythian Spur.

The mayor of Pine Bluff, Ark., extended the freedom of the city to the grand lodge during its recent session in that place.

## A. O. U. W.

## The Monument to Be Erected to Father Upchurch—Other Items.

At the recent session of the supreme lodge the representatives of Missouri presented the following: A monument to the memory of the honored founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Father John J. Upchurch, will be completed and ready for dedication on or about the 27th day of October, 1889. In behalf of and in the name of the grand

lodge of Missouri, the officers and members of the supreme lodge are fraternally invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies. Due notice of the date will be sent to each member.

During the recent session of the supreme lodge the select knight members present held an informal meeting, at which matters of great importance were discussed. Supreme Commander Reed was present. The prevailing sentiment was to hold the regular biennial session of the supreme legion, and the said session will be held at Chicago some time in October.

If a married man has his certificate payable to one of his parents and that parent dies, the question has been asked to whom would the benefit be paid on the death of the member? Under the laws of this order it would be paid to the wife of the member and children, if any, all sharing alike.

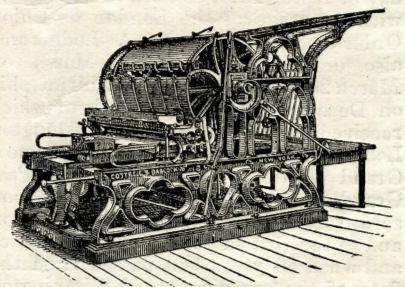
## RED MEN.

## Unfinished Business to Be Considered by the Great Council.

The following is among the unfinished business to come before the Great Council of the United States at its next session:

Article 9. Rules for the government of chieftains' leagues amended by striking from said section the following words: "A plain spear six feet long, one-quarter of an inch in diameter at the butt, tapering to three-quarters of an inch at the end where the spear head is attached. The spear head shall be nickel plated, four inches long and two inches at the base. The mishinewa shall carry a spear same size and dimensions, tripped with a scalp lock." And insert in lieu the words: "A sword similar in style as is worn by volunteer military officers." Referred to special committee on manual of arms and drill.

Article 9, constitution of leagues, be amended by striking out the words "and color" in the first and second lines, and inserting after the word degree, "the color shall be maroon," and striking out the words "and worn upon the frontlet," in the sixth line. Also strike out the words "the uniform hat instead of frontlet," and the words "such regalia and insignia of office as shall be prescribed by the great council of the United States" be inserted. Also strike out the balance of the article and insert "and during all sessions of the league the chiefs and members shall remain uncovered."



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## TRIFLES.

The little joys and little cares,  
They come upon us unawares—  
And life is smiles, or frown it wears.

The foes that tramp unheralded,  
No banner carried at their head,  
These leave the heart dried up and dead.

A hand clasp at the garden gate,  
A whisper when the moon is late—  
And strength is ours to conquer fate.

O trifling acts for weal or woe!  
The pain would not harass us so,  
The gladness not as sudden go.

If we could draw a freer breath,  
If we could push aside dread death,  
And hear untired the words God saith,

So much to do ere hands are cold;  
So far to fare ere limbs grow old;  
So much to say ere story's told—

That we lose sight of better things;  
Forget, in all our wanderings,  
To use love's buoyant sweeping wings.

And I, yes I, sometimes forget  
To lure away your care and fret,  
And kiss the cheeks that tears have wet.

Here let us pledge ourselves anew,  
Each to the other, open, true—  
Lest life lose all its morning dew.

Who knows what day we say good-by?  
When one shall in the churchyard lie—  
Let us cling closer, you and I.

—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

## NAN.

Bang!

A snow ball whizzed through the air, and away over the fence sailed the professor's hat, battered and dishonored.

A ripple of girlish laughter floated up from some one behind him, and looking around angrily, the professor caught a glimpse of a pair of dark, roguish eyes peeping at him out of a pretty hood, which did not hide the saucy face of the maiden who had thrown the ball.

She watched the professor as he climbed over the fence and regained his disfigured tile, and tried, rather ruefully, to smooth its battered sides; then she scampered toward the schoolhouse.

Joel Sherwood had just emerged from the university at W—, with considerable honor and the degree of good opinion most men of his age entertain for themselves. He really was entitled to a great deal of credit for the courage and steadfastness of purpose with which he had toiled to make his way through the tedious university course. He had done it alone, and at the same time managed to help his widowed mother in keeping what had proved to be a very gaunt and persistent wolf from the door. But the world, as is its custom, had been somewhat slow in recognizing his genius; so that when the winter term of school at Weston was offered to him, he was only too glad to accept it, hoping that meantime something better would come to him.

He picked up his hat, with some sense of disgrace, and strode on to the schoolhouse.

It was the eventful "first day," and it must be confessed that Joel's heart for a minute sank very low as he saw the roguish face disappear through the door of the building which was to be his castle for the next few months. He had a dim foreboding that trouble was in store for him. But shortly his courage rallied, and with lips closed a little more firmly than usual, he stepped to his desk.

Nan, with many a girlish ggle, was relating her adventure to a circle of admirers.

"The idea of a young fellow like him bringing a tall hat down here. My! how mad he looked when the thing went over the fence! Well, it was rather mean after all; but I'll never see him again. I don't know who he is. Some city chap, I s'pose, down to look at the natives!"

Just then the door opened and the professor walked in.

If Joel could have seen the glorious crimson which swept Nan's face, he might have known how poorly prized was her victory. But he was busy and had almost forgotten the episode a moment later.

It was brought back again, however when he chanced to glance at Nan. Once more the flood of crimson dyed her cheeks, but she buried her face in a book and waited until it had vanished.

That winter Joel Sherwood learned many valuable lessons. It was a good school for him. He knew more about himself when the term was over than he ever had before. He put away the silk hat, and wondered why he ever should have worn it down to Weston.

By this time he did not feel himself so very much superior to the people there as he had felt. They proved to be kind hearted and intelligent, and he liked them better the more he knew them.

He had found Nan a disturbing element in his little dominion. Not that she meant to do anything wrong; but she had too much mischief in her nature not to be at the bottom of many a project which brought the new teacher into disrepute. She never pretended that she had no hand in these plots. There was no deceit in Nan. Whatever she did was so frank that Joel's reproof was tempered by a strange feeling which caused him to forgive the spirit which prompted Nan's action—a feeling he knew not how to analyze.

Once, when she perpetrated some especially annoying trick on him, and he had met her out of school hours on the way home, her pretty smile and look of respect had driven every spark of anger from his heart and he broke out:

"Oh, Nan! Why will you?"

But she had pulled her hand out of his, and fled before the words were out of his mouth.

And Nan—she was the same thoughtless girl, as far as Joel could see, as the weeks sped quickly by and brought them nearer the end of the term. She led the boys and girls in every game. She could outskate them; not a boy dared to challenge her to a race on the ice for fear of the defeat he knew would await him. Her happy laugh rippled everywhere. Not a boy but would have risked his life for her. Not a girl but fled to her in time of trouble, for she was ever to them a champion equal to every emergency. To all she was simply "Nan"—kind, loving, mirthful "Nan."

About the time Joel's school closed, the river, which had been frozen all winter, began to break up, and the ice gave signs of going out. Here and there great seams appeared, and a warning roar sounded through the valley.

Some of the older boys who had explored the stream higher up, very sagely predicted that there would be trouble before night; but this brought to Joel's mind little fear. He thought the stream might rise, and carry away the ice, but that would be all. He knew nothing about the fearful gorges that sometimes dammed the river, and flooded the entire country for miles around.

At noon the report came that a gorge was forming a short distance above the schoolhouse. There never before had been such a pile of ice crowded into that part of the river, and water was beginning to flow over the valley. A heavy rain set in, falling for hours in torrents. Still Joel had not a word of what danger was impending. This was his first experience with the river, and when some of his pupils begged to go home, he thought it best for them to wait until the storm was less terrible or their parents came for them. This latter thing happened sooner than he had thought likely, and some of the sturdy yeomen came for their little ones quite a while before the usual time for their dismissal, and gravely advised Joel to close for the day, as they feared trouble from the gorge up the river.

At length, the young man, impressed more by the anxious faces of the children than by any thought of real danger, told them to go, and quietly proceeded to help them get started for home.

Night was dropping down over the valley. The storm king was abroad in all his fury. The night gave promise of being a terrible one.

Joel's heart reproved him for not letting the children go sooner when he opened the door and heard the sullen roar which came from the gorge.

He listened sharply.

Yonder came a man on horseback, riding rapidly.

What was the matter?

The rush of waters smote his ear. The truth flashed over him.

The ice gorge had given way.

The young man's face grew pale as he drew the children back into the house and shut the door. He could not let them go now. It was too late.

A few minutes more and a wild current of water swept around the building, cutting off all hope of escape on foot. It was now plain that they were hemmed in.

The horseman waved his hand toward them, and then wheeled away to seek other means of reaching the school house. It was a trying place for the young teacher, and some courage was required to look calmly into the faces of the awe stricken children and try to quiet them.

But in this he had a helper in Nan. The girl's face showed nothing of the terror Joel expected to see in her. The woman seemed to have suddenly come instead of the rollicking girl. She was here, there, everywhere, cheering the younger ones in a most motherly way.

How this crisis had transformed her! Joel noticed more than ever now what a strong face she had. He had always thought her pretty; now a look had come upon her features which indicated the spirit which makes women heroic. She had become a calm, self possessed woman.

While Joel was thinking of this, through the dusk came a boat manned by two farmers. It slowly pushed its way through the current, fighting hard against wind, ice and drifting wood, but it was not long before the rescuers reached the imperiled house. Joel could no longer open the door without letting in a little ocean. Tiny rivulets were spreading over the floor. The only way to get the children into the boat was through an open window.

Not more than half the number were able to get into the boat. The rest must wait.

"Haden't you better get in now, Mr. Professor?" asked one of the men when the boat was ready to push off for the bank.

"Not as long as there is any one else to go, Zeb," was Joel's firm response as he gave the boat a steady shove away from the house.

A half hour of suspense passed. Then the dim outline of the boat appeared through the gloom again.

"The boat is full enough," said Joel, as he tucked the last one of the children securely into the boat. "The load would be too heavy and trouble might come of it if I should get in. I hope the worst is over, anyhow. Even if the water rises two feet more, I can still find a way to keep out of it till morning perhaps."

"Tain't just the thing to leave you here," said one of the men, hesitatingly. "Get in and we'll get through all right, I guess."

"No," was the quick response. "Go ahead. If you can come for me, all right. If not"—

He paused. Something in Nan's eyes awoke a tumult in his breast. A strange light shone in them, and as Joel leaned down from the window toward her, in answer to a slight movement of her hand, she whispered:

"Mr. Sherwood, I'm sorry I've made you so much trouble this winter. I didn't mean it. Will you forgive me?"

The only reply Joel gave was a warm pressure of the hand. That was enough. She understood it. Then the boat pushed out into the twilight.

But it left behind a very happy young man, in spite of his desperate position. After such a confession from Nan, what could he not endure? Floods could not sweep away the joy which thrilled him.

But an hour sped by and still Joel was alone. The water kept rising steadily till it drove him to the top of the desks. He noticed that the tide was coming up much faster than at any time before. There was no longer such a rush about the house.

Studying the situation for a while, Joel made up his mind that a gorge must have formed somewhere below him, and the water, no longer able to run out, was backing up, leaving him in the midst of a great sea. If this were true the outlook was not at all

encouraging.

He peered anxiously out over the waters for some sign of the returning boat. Nothing but intense darkness met his gaze.

Another hour passed. Inch by inch the river crept up, driving him from place to place until he was now on the highest possible point. Now he must quietly await his fate.

But it was not very heroic to be drowned like a rat. He must do something to save himself.

At length a star glimmered in the distance. Hope sprang up again. Some one was kinder to him than he deserved.

How slowly the light came. It was a hard battle with wind and torrent.

Suddenly the awful rush came again. Had the gorge below given way? Then heaven save him!

He felt a shock. The building trembled. Something had struck it heavily and it was being carried down into the raging flood.

It was time for him to act. To remain where he was would be death.

He flung up the window and looked out. One thing he had learned well in years gone by—to swim. It seemed almost madness to think of trusting himself to such a current, but there was nothing else to be done.

The light was nearing him more swiftly now, although it was apparently a long way off yet. He bravely leaped into the surging water and struck out for the shore.

Something below the surface of the waves caught him and dragged him swiftly down the stream. He struggled with all his might to get away, but in vain. One of his legs was held as if in a vise. His head whirled.

Then a flash of light fell upon him. In another moment a strong hand grasped his arm. The rays of a lantern lighted up the face of his rescuer.

It was Nan!

Joel awoke the next morning with a delicious sense of peace.

There was no pain anywhere. A woman's hand was on his forehead. He was in a woman's room. He lay with his eyes closed and tried to put things together. Then he looked up into the face of Nan.

"Don't speak, Nan! Let me be still. If this is a dream I don't want it to end!"

"But it isn't. It's real, and I thank God it is!" said Nan, reverently.

Joel reached up and drew Nan down toward him, and their lips met.

"So do I," was all he said.—E. L. Vincent in New York Weekly.

## Butterflies Going South.

Just now the butterflies are going to the south. Millions of them may be seen flying eastwardly. They come southwardly; striking the gulf they turn toward the east, in order to reach Florida, it is said, but how instinct guides the little winged travelers thus is unexplained. They are generally a bright yellow, and fly along, sipping now and then from the honeycup of some wild flower. Great bands of them may be seen, like so many broad ribbons stretched in the air. As we were returning from a wild flower hunt they gathered upon the blossoms which we held in our hands, and some of them were delayed on their eastward journey by being carried even into the house. August is the month for this golden travel, and in early spring they return again.

But the beauty and health giving power of this section is the blue Mexic gulf. The circling shore is such that the great lighthouse on Ship Island, twelve miles away, seems to be in front of every man's door. Cat Island can be dimly seen, and the trees of Deer Island are visible even now through the haze. The oyster schooners dot the bright water, and pleasure sail boats, yachts and ketches are seen around. The waters seem of different hues as the skies above are of different clouds.—Beauvoir (Miss.) Cor. Chicago Herald.

## Ancient Roman Amusements.

The latest book on Roman society under the Caesars shows that the Romans, for example, were not unacquainted with fly fishing, used dumb bells before bathing, played at "kiss in the ring," "dressed for dinner" had cheap editions of the classics, and paid their jockeys better than their schoolmasters.—Boston Transcript.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## Assessment and Endowment Fund.

Editor C.O.O.F., Standard, Trenton.

How many deaths have taken place since this Endowment and Insurance fund was started? Enquirer.

Can you inform one of your readers when this insurance and Endowment was formed?

In reply to the foregoing:

There have only been four death calls on this Endowment Fund. This Fund was established and formed, at a special Lodge meeting held by the members of Grand Lodge on the 1st of April, 1887.

The Czar of Russia has sent a telegraphic message to Anton Rubinstein, pianist and composer, congratulating him upon the approaching jubilee of his musical career. His majesty has also sanctioned a public subscription for a testimonial to the great musician. Rubinstein has countless admirers in this country who are cordially interested in the news of his well earned good fortune.

The great musician is a Russian Jew. He was born at Wechwetynetz on Nov 30 1830. At an early age he was taken to Moscow, where he studied the piano under Alexis Villoing. He was only eight years old when he made his first appearance in public, and when he was under ten his teacher took him to Paris. There he received lessons and encouragement from Litz. He then visited England, Sweden and Germany. While in Berlin he studied composition under Dehn. He taught music in Berlin and Vienna for a time, then returned to Russia, where he was appointed pianist to the Grand Duchess Helena, and later director of the concerts of the Russian musical society. In 1868 he visited Paris and London, and in 1873 the United States. Rubinstein is a composer of chamber music, symphonies, operas and oratorios. He is one of the leading musicians of the world and Alexander III honors himself in doing him honor.—Belleville Ontario.

## Progress of Inventions since 1845.

In the year 1845 the present owners of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN newspaper commenced its publication, and soon after established a bureau for the procuring of patents for inventions at home and in foreign countries. During the year 1845 there were only 502 patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office, and the total issue from the establishment of the Patent Office, up to the end of that year, numbered only 4,347.

Up to the first of July this year there have been granted 406,413. Showing that since the commencement of the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN there have been issued from the U. S. Patent Office 402,166 patents, and about one third more applications have been made than have been granted, showing the ingenuity of our people to be phenomenal, and much greater than ever, the enormous number of patents issued, indicates.

Persons visiting the offices of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, N. Y., for the first time will be surprised, on entering the main office, to find such an extensive and elegantly equipped establishment, with its walnut counters, desks, and chairs to correspond, and its enormous safes, and such a large number of draughtsmen, specification writers, and clerks, all busy as bees, reminding one of a large banking or insurance office, with its hundred employees.

In conversation with one of the firm, who had commenced the business of soliciting patents in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, more than forty years ago, I learned that this firm had made application for patents for upward of one hundred

thousand inventors in the United States, and several thousands in different foreign countries, and had filed as many cases in the Patent Office in a single month as there were patents issued during the entire first year of their business career. This gentleman had seen the Patent Office grow from a sapling to a sturdy oak, and he modestly hinted that many thought the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, with its large circulation, had performed no mean share in stimulating inventions and advancing the interests of the Patent Office. But it is not alone the patent soliciting that occupies the attention of the one hundred persons employed by Munn & Co., but a large number are engaged on the four publications issued weekly and monthly from their office, 361 Broadway, N. Y., viz:—THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, the Export Edition of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and the Architects and Builders Edition of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The first two publications are issued every week, and the latter two, the first of every month.

Several Hindoo Castes in Benares have recently prohibited in their caste regulations all liquor drinking. As a consequence, from 40,000 to 50,000 of the people of that city have become total abstainers. If the people called Christians would adopt a similar rule it would be a blow which would paralyze the drink traffic. The Bible lays down that rule but, unhappily, Bible rules have less weight with so-called Christians than caste regulations have with the heathen of India.

## Galveston's Artesian Well.

The contractor who undertook to bore a series of artesian wells to supply the Galveston water works, for which he is to receive \$80,000 if successful, recently struck his first well at a depth of 747 feet. Boring was at once suspended, and preparations are in progress to sink a ten inch strainer the entire length of the water bearing strata of sand. It is given out that when this is done, and the well thoroughly developed, it will probably yield from 400,000 to 500,000 gallons daily.—Chicago Herald.

## To Locate in New York.

The following extracts from the Albany papers will be read with interest:

"We are sorry to learn of the contemplated removal of the Cleveland baking powder business from this city. We understand that its rapidly increasing business will shortly render enlarged facilities desirable, so that the proprietors have determined to remove to New York, where their export trade can be more conveniently handled."

"Albanians, who have watched the growth of this business from small beginnings to its present mammoth proportions, will regret to see it go, but will rejoice with its owners in its new prosperity. It is but just to say that Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder as a food product has the enviable reputation of being a thoroughly wholesome, effective, and honestly made article. The people of Albany and vicinity have known this fact for about a score of years and have shown their appreciation by their steadily increasing consumption of this excellent baking powder. This, and the fact that all recent investigations, including those made by the Food Commissioners of the States of Ohio and New Jersey and of the Canadian Government, show that Cleveland's is superior to any baking powder on the market, have so increased the business that more extensive accommodations are necessary."

"A new label is being prepared, but the old name 'Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder' and the heretofore high quality of goods will be maintained."

"Dr. Hoagland, the first, and for many years, President, and Wm. Zeigler, former Treasurer of the Royal Company, two of its main props, have now left it. The former will be president of the new Company and his known integrity, liberality and experience promise great success for the new organization, and lively times for all competitors."

## Well Water.

The great majority of the people in this country obtain their drinking water from the moving sheet of water which lies at a greater or less depth beneath the surface of the earth, and for this purpose they use wells.

The question as to how far, and under what circumstances, well water may be dangerously contaminated, and how such contamination may be best recognized when present, or be foreseen and guarded against, are therefore of constant interest. The *Journal of the Chemical Society* for June of this year contains a paper by Robert Warrington, entitled "A Contribution to the Study of Well Water," which is of more than ordinary value and interest. In this paper is given the result of a continuous and systematic examination of the well waters of Rothampstead Eng., and of the connection between the composition of rain, drainage and deep-well waters. Taking a series of observations for several years it was found that the rain contained, in 1,000 parts, an average of 2 parts of chlorine, 0.67 part of combined nitrogen, and 2.52 parts of sulphuric acid. By drainage through 5 feet of bare soil the quantity of chlorine is not increased, but the combined nitrogen is increased about nine times by oxidation of the organic matter in the soil. The production of nitrates occurs chiefly in the Summer months, and the first considerable drainage which occurs after Summer will contain the greatest portion of the nitrates.

Nitrates being assimilated by plants are generally absent in drainage from land bearing an actively growing crop. The proportion of chlorine in the purest wells at Harpenden is about eleven per million, and it varies very little. Wells in soil much contaminated by sewage may show the commencement of a rise in the chlorides one or two months after the active Autumn drainage begins, and two months before the water-level in the well begins to rise. Wells little liable to contamination show a rise in chlorides later in the season. When soil has been long contaminated by sewerage, and then fresh contamination ceases for a number of years, the proportion of chlorides in the well-water may be considerably higher than normal, but it will remain nearly unaltered through the drainage season.

In contaminated well-waters the proportion of nitrates and chlorides increases at first at an equal rate, but if active drainage continues the proportion of nitrates greatly increases. The sewage of a poorly-fed population gives a high proportion of chlorides to nitrates, while stable sewerage causes the reverse. The chloride contamination is more permanent than by nitrates. The probable average proportion of nitrogen as nitrates in drainage water from uncultivated land is 2.8 per million.

The examinations of waters made by Mr. Warrington were almost entirely chemical; the only exception was a series of experiments which indicate that a nitrifying micro-organism is contained in deep-well waters, but in very small proportions.

Alongside the main Mersey tunnel a smaller one, seven feet in diameter, is carried. This exists solely for the sake of ventilating the larger one, and out of it the air is sucked by exhaust fans with such force that it is said the whole body of the atmosphere is changed every seven minutes.

Mozart's 12th Mass was recently performed in U. S. When the orchestra started the selection, an individual in the audience shouted, Hurrah! Hurrah! An usher stepped up and told him he must be quiet. Not when they play that, By Gingo! I used to belong to that regiment and fought with them from one end of the Union to the other and I'll shout for them as long as the Almighty gives me breath! The usher demanded what he meant by the twaddle about the regiment. Pointing to the number on the programme, he said, "That's what I mean. 12th Mass, 12th Massachusetts regiment. Hurrah!" Amid cries of "Put him out" etc., the usher explained his mistake and the selection proceeded.

The new comic opera "Madjy" with Miss Helen Lamont, who was such a favorite in the "Yeoman of the Guard" in the leading role, is not so popular as "Erminie" but is highly spoken of.

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